FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1836. [NO. 984.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Convention of N. Carolina

THE Twentieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ's Church, Newbern, on the 4th day of May next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

The Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and the Carolina Watchman, will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion in their papers.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
2 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,
Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c, Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress H'k'fs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.

March 28. 83-9t.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836. 83.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4

FESTIVAL.

THIS beautiful and fine Race Horse, the immediate descendant of two of the very best coursers of America—Eclipse and Timoleon—and boasting of as large a share of the rich blood of English Eclipse, Old Shark, and Medley, as any other horse of this day, will stand again this year at Bona Vista, Johnston county, five miles west of Smithfield, (his native place) at the low price (compared with that of others of no greater merit) of thirty dollars the season, or forty dollars to insure, with fifty cents to the groom—Classes of six mares will be put as but five.—Mares sent to stay, will be well fed, at twenty five cents per day, and no charge will be made for attendance or servants.

All possible care will be taken to prevent escapes and accidents, but no liability will be incurred in consequence of either.

Particulars of pedigree and performance on the turf may be seen in the Bills.

Season,—commencing 1st of March, and ending 15th July.

JOHN MACLEOD.

AT a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 26th March, 1836—

ORDERED, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to dispose of the Lots in the New Grave Yard, and make such disposition of the funds, coming into their hands, as they may deem best to promote the object and wishes of the Donor; that they use every exertion to preserve the uniformity of the different apartments or divisions according to the present plan, and that they report to the Commissioners of the Town yearly, the condition of the ground, the amount received for the sale of Lots and the disposition of the funds.

ORDERED, That Thomas N. Cameron, John W. Wright, and James Millar, Esqs. be, and they are hereby appointed the Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Ordinance.

(From the Minutes.)

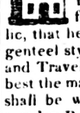
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

In pursuance of the above Ordinance, the undersigned give notice, that all applications for the purchase of Lots in the New Grave Yard must be made to them, or to either of them, and that they will make the necessary titles, &c They give this further notice, That in order to comply with the spirit and intention of the Ordinance, they will take speedy measures to have the Avenues gravelled and the different squares so marked off that in future, there will be no difficulty in designating them. Those who have already purchased any of the Lots are requested to settle for the same.

THOMAS N CAMERON,
JOHN W WRIGHT,
JAMES MILLAR, } *Committee.*

March 31. 82-4w.

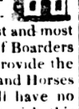
JACKSON HOTEL, LIBERTY POINT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf.



NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st day of April next, the life Estate of William H Maffitt in and to a certain vacant Lot of LAND, on the North side of Hay street, situate between the stores at present occupied by Thomas J. Jordan and G. & L. Hurlbutt.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE,
R. T. GOODWIN, } *Trustees*

March 31. 82ts.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

Molasses.

47 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836

For Sale.

A Lot on the north side of Maiden Lane, situate between Duncan Smith and Henry W. Ayer's residence, fronts about 104 feet and runs back to the creek. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to Mr. James Martine, or myself.

E. A. OCHILTREE

March 23, 1836. 81-4w

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboat; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m)

Negroes Wanted!!!

THE Subscriber is desirous of obtaining the negroes he once owned and raised, and which he was forced to sell to pay the debts for which he was liable for other persons. He is prepared to pay cash, and as they were family negroes, and now wanted *for his own use,* he hopes that those persons who may now own them will permit him (if the negroes are willing, and not without,) to repurchase them at their present value. Consent made known to Thomas C Blake, or E. J Hale, Esqrs., of Fayetteville, N C., or a line addressed to the Subscriber, as P. M., Wesley, Haywood Co., Tenn., will meet attention, and gratify

SAM. P. ASHE.

February 26, 1836. 81tf.

$1000 Reward!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of February, a yellow man by the name of RUBEN, about twenty-nine years old; a Blacksmith by trade. He is rather spare made, thin visage, of a yellow copper color, stoops forward when walking, is a superior workman, not to be surpassed by any other as a carriage smith, is fond of gambling, and remarkably fond of trading and is about five feet ten inches high. He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, as he carried papers off with him to that effect, and will probably pass by the name of GEORGE WALKER or JOHN McDONALD. Ruben is very intelligent, and when spoken to, never stands still. He went off with a man by the name of David McDowell, an Irishman, is very tall, with large whiskers and dark hair—supposed to be about forty years of age. I will give the above reward for the detection of the said McDowell, and proof of his having said negro in his possession, or $500 for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him.

JOHN MARTIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.

March 10. 81-6w.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

February 24, 1836. 77tf.

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do. Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion. Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,

20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)

February 24 1836.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836. 80 tf

The Mother's Catechism,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Indian War.

We copy from the Globe of Saturday, the following Letter, addressed to one of the Representatives in Congress from Alabama, by Major Hitchcock, one of the Staff Officers in General Gaines's late command:

Fort Drane, March 11, 1836.

SIR: The following statement of facts in relation to the recent movement of troops from Louisiana, under the immediate command of Major General Gaines, you may rely upon, and, if you think proper, may use for the information of the Public.

General Gaines left his permanent head-quarters at Memphis, (Tennessee,) on a tour of inspection, and arrived at New Orleans about the 15th of January, where he heard, for the first time, of serious disturbances in Florida, and particularly of the melancholy massacre of Major Dade and his command, which occurred on the 28th of December. He immediately communicated with the Governor of Louisiana, and requested him to call upon and hold in readiness a body of volunteers for service in subduing the Seminole Indians, and proceeded to Pensacola to solicit the co-operation of the naval force on that station. At Pensacola he found his wishes had been anticipated, Commodores Dallas and Bolton, and Captain Webb, having already directed their attention towards Tampa Bay, and other inlets of Florida, whither they had ordered marines and munitions of war.

The General, on his way to Pensacola, feeling called upon to take the most prompt and decisive measures to sustain the military post within his command, and secure the peace of the frontier, issued his orders to Lieut. Col. Twiggs to receive into service eight companies of the volunteers requested of the Governor of Louisiana, and, together with the regular force at Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and other stations in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, to hold himself in readiness for a movement to Tampa Bay. The whole force amounted to about 1100 men, including about 700 volunteers. This order was dated at Mobile the 18th of January.

The General visited Pensacola as stated, and then proceeded to New Orleans, where he arrived about the 26th. He organized and equipped his force, and moved, on the 4th of February in three steamboats. He reached Tampa Bay on the 9th, and on the 13th took the field in the enemy's country. It was first designed to search for and defeat a body of Indians reported to have been recently in the neighborhood of Fort Brooke, said to have been in battle only a day or two before the arrival of the General with the friendly Indians.—Accordingly, the General marched in an easterly direction upon the Alafia river, but at the end of two days, having found two or three fields of turnips and other vegetables, as also fodder-stacks not destroyed by the enemy, it was readily concluded he could not have been in that vicinity in any considerable force, and the General directed his march towards Fort King. He had taken ten days' rations only, but had reason to suppose that a large supply of stores was at Fort King, the Quartermaster having shown him an official letter from the Quartermaster General, advising him that 120,000 rations had been ordered to that post.—The letter was dated the 21st of January.

The march was continued to Fort King, passing, on the 20th of February, the battle-ground of the gallant band cut off under Major Dade, on the 28th of December, where we interred the bodies of 106 heroes. No language can do justice to the scene. The remains of our mutilated brothers in arms were found where they had fallen, at their posts, the very position of the advanced guard being clearly indicated. Our troops marched to solemn music around the little breastworks which had been hastily thrown up, and where the last of the party were destroyed; each individual lying at the breastworks, where, beyond a doubt, he fell in the execution of his duty. We continued our march a short distance that day, and, on the 22d, as if to celebrate the birth of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," we arrived at Fort King, and gave an agreeable surprise to one company of artillery, the garrison of that post, which, from its isolated and exposed situation, had been reported, in the presses of the country, as having been assaulted and destroyed by the Indians. The garrison had, indeed, been exposed, but was well prepared to give the enemy a warm reception. The guard, on the approach of Gen. Gaines, was paraded, and the customary honors paid in due form; but where were the hearts of all at that moment? The writer of this confesses "he turned aside to wipe away a tear."

The General, contrary to his reasonable expectations, found no sufficient supply of stores of any kind. The next morning, the 23d, all the horses were sent to Fort Drane, 22 miles northwest, with a suitable convoy for a supply of provisions. The 24th brought us all that could be procured, and it was ascertained to be but seven days' rations, which, with two days' supply found at Fort King, made up all that could be looked for in that quarter. The General had then to decide upon his next movement. To remain at Fort King, without supplies, was out of the question; to proceed further north, might embarrass the operations of another officer then ascertained to be employed at Picolata, in preparing force and supplies to penetrate the enemy's country. After much and mature deliberation, the General decided to move south again by the battle-ground of Gen. Clinch. If the enemy should not be found, the General would, at all events, reach supplies at Tampa Bay. His movements would occupy, and, perhaps, concentrate the enemy, and tend greatly to give security to the frontier, and enable families to return to their deserted plantations, and in safety recommence their peaceful avocations, which was considered of very great importance, the season having arrived for the commencement of planting operations. Lastly, but not the least of the considerations, we might find and beat the enemy.

The General moved from Fort King on the 26th of February, and on the 27th, at 2 o'clock, we were on the right bank of the Wythlacoochee, at the place where General Clinch crossed the river the 31st December preceding. The troops had advanced from Tampa Bay, and to this time the same order of march has been preserved, in three columns, a right, centre, and left, respectively, about 100 yards distant from each other, with a strong advanced and rear guard; the baggage being in the rear of the centre column. In this order it followed that we struck the river at three points; the advanced guard, as the centre, being at the usual crossing place. The baggage and the rear had been ordered to halt, as the General only designed examining the crossing place. Up to this time no attack or annoyance had been offered us since we left Tampa Bay, and but few of us expected it at the Wythlacoochee. We were, therefore, many of us, fully exposed while sounding and examining the river, and our exposure was matter of jocular remark, when, for the first time, opposite our left flank, a spirited fire was heard, accompanied by the enlivening war yell of the savage. The fight was continued about half an hour, the enemy being on the left bank of the river, when the General ordered the troops to encamp near the river. We lost one killed, and eight wounded. On the 28th we moved down the river about two miles, where the banks were less covered with thicket, and the advance guard was here fired upon, and Lieutenant Izard, of the U. S. Dragoons, mortally wounded. He fell, but partially recovering himself, commanded his men, with the utmost composure, to "keep their positions and lie close"—a command scarcely less remarkable than that of the lamented Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." Lieutenant Izard, after five days of suffering, died on the 5th of March, and was buried on the banks of the Withlacoochee, himself a loss too great for the savage foe ever to compensate.

The fight was continued on the 28th, with little or no intermission from about 9 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M., when we encamped again. During this period the Indians kept up a continuous yell, except during an interval, when they retreated for a short time. We lost this day, beside Lieutenant Izard, one killed, and Captain Saunders, commanding the friendly Indians, and Captain Armstrong, of the U. S. schooner Motto, both volunteers, wounded, the latter slightly. In the evening of this day an express was sent to Fort Drane to report to the officer commanding in that quarter, that the enemy had been found in force, and to recommend an immediate movement, crossing the Wythlacoochee some distance above, and thence to fall down upon the enemy's rear, which it was hoped would terminate the war.

On the 29th, in the morning, the enemy was silent, but the experience of the General looked upon it as ominous, and he ordered one-third of the command to remain at the breastworks, the remainder of the force being employed in preparing timber and canoes for crossing the river. At about 9 o'clock our working parties were fired upon, and simultaneously a vigorous fire poured into camp from three sides, that nearest the river being the only one not assailed. The firing continued a little over two hours, during which we lost one man killed, and three officers and thirty non-commissioned and privates wounded. The force of the enemy was estimated at twelve hundred or fifteen hundred. General Gaines was wounded by a small rifle ball, which passed through his lower lip, making a very slight wound, but knocking out one lower tooth, and slightly fracturing two upper teeth. This was a most startling incident to all as soon as known, but affected every body more than the gallant hero himself, who, with the most heart-cheering good humor, observed, that it was extremely unkind for the enemy to take a tooth from him which he valued so highly. Lieutenant Duncan, of the artillery, was slightly wounded and Lieutenant E. Smith, of the Louisiana volunteers was wounded no less than three times. The enemy at length retired in some haste, for, contrary to their custom, they left one of their dead, after dragging the body some distance; they took his rifle, but we found him well supplied with powder and about sixty bullets.

The enemy, contrary to expectation, having crossed the river, it was evidently unnecessary for the troops from Fort Drane to go higher up, and accordingly Gen. Gaines sent another express that evening, suggesting the expediency of a movement directly to Camp Izard, (the name he had given his own camp,) requesting, as he had done by the previous express, a supply of six thousand rations of pork, flour, and sugar. On the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th days of March, the enemy fired at intervals, both day and night, upon our camp, which we secured by breastworks of pine logs, within which most of the command enjoyed themselves in conversation, and speculating upon probabilities as to whether supplies would reach us, while our sharp-shooters were amusing themselves in picking off the Indians from behind the trees.

As our provisions diminished, we began to inquire into the virtues of roots, and the comparative excellence of horse meat. At a meeting of officers, all the corn was thrown into the public crib, and an issue of a pint made to those men whose bread had been exhausted. At length bread, corn, and meat disappeared, and some of the men were two days without food. What was then the feeling in camp? Let it be recorded to the honor of every man, and let no one, from false modesty, hesitate to yield his feelings to the gratification of noble pride, when he recollects that not a murmur was heard, and not a whisper of retreat circulated from any quarter. Far from it. Some horses were killed, and a very delicate piece was brought to the General at his tent, who found it remarkably tender and well flavored. We felt very well able to maintain ourselves at least three weeks if necessary; and by that time at least the force from above must certainly come down, and the Indians would assuredly be taken. These were our reflections on the night of the 5th, when, at about 10 o'clock, we heard some one calling from the woods, and wishing to speak with us. The officer of the guard answered the man, and demanded his designs; he distinctly stated that the Indians were tired of fighting, and wanted to make peace. The General ordered the officer of the guard to answer, that if he wanted to say any thing to come in the morning, with a white flag, and he should not be fired upon. He replied, "very well," repeating his desire to come in and have a friendly talk, and to shake hands. This was soon circulated throughout the camp, but, from the well known treachery of the Indians, we were ordered to be particularly on our guard, and continued so all night.

During the day of the 5th, we lost one man killed, and had two wounded, the only casualties which had occurred since the 29th. On the morning of the 6th, at about ten o'clock, about three hundred of the Indians filed out from the river, and took up a position in our rear, about 5 hundred yards distant. They were armed, and we were fully in the belief that this was a mere feint, supposing the residue of their force in a neighboring hammock; and we were confident of a desperate assault from some other quarter. We were at a stand, waiting their movements some minutes. At length one or two advanced a short distance; and after considerable hesitation on their parts, the result of their fears lest we should entrap them, they approached near enough to be heard, and, after being joined by three or four others, came within about two hundred yards, and repeated what had been declared the night before. The General then directed a staff officer to go out to them, and hear what they had to say. It was soon reported to the General that the Indians did not wish to fight any more, but they wanted him to retire from the Wythlacoochee. The staff officer was then ordered to return to them, and, in the plainest language, to tell them the exact truth as to the force ordered into the country to subdue them; that additional force was expected every day; that the time was near when every Indian found with a rifle in his hand would be shot down. This was communicated with such explanations as were deemed necessary to give it force; and they then said they would go and hold a council, and would assemble again in the afternoon to give an answer. In the afternoon they came as before, including, as in the morning, the celebrated Powell, and scarce less celebrated Jumper, with several others, and with the interpreter Abrom. The General's staff officer had with him two or three others from our camp at the talk.

The Indians repeated much of what they had said in the morning; that they had lost many men by death and wounds, and were tired of war, and wanted peace; but as their Governor, as they called him, Micanopy, was not with them, they wanted time to consult him. They therefore asked a cessation of the war. The staff officer, having been previously instructed by the General, told them that if they would engage to cease from all acts of hostility, retire south of the Wythlacoochee, and promise to attend a council when called upon by the United States commissioners, they should not for the present be molested. They answered that, for themselves, they would, and did promise all that was required. At that moment a noise was heard from that portion of the Indians at a distance, and they were seen running towards the river. It was easy to conjecture the cause. Immediately afterwards General Clinch, with 500 men and supplies, came gallantly on; and his advance guard of mounted men, seeing Indians, and not knowing the purpose of their being where they were, formed a line promptly to the left, and fired, but the fleetness of the Indians saved them—they were beyond the reach of gun shot, and were soon out of sight and over the river.

Then followed one of the most delightful greetings imaginable. General Clinch's force moved onward, and was soon within hail of friends; and were we not all friends, indeed? The new comers were soon divested of their surplus bread, &c. &c., until their haversacks were emptied, and our command feasted. General Clinch brought two days' supply of pork and bread, with sugar, besides about forty head of cattle, many of which did not live out that night.

On the 8th a negro man was sent over the river, who had a wife among the hostiles, with orders to account for his appearance among them in any way he might choose; to see and talk with them; to ascertain their location and wishes. The 9th he did not return, and much doubt prevailed as to the position and disposition of the enemy. On this day, the 9th, General Gaines thought proper to deliver the command over to General Clinch. We all regretted, and yet were pleased with, the change; regretted to lose the presence of a tried, experienced, and gallant General, whose deportment commanded respect, whose judgment insured confidence, and whose mild and amiable manners won the affectionate regard of every one; but if a change was deemed a public duty, to whom could the command be assigned, with so much satisfaction to his troops, as to General Clinch, who came nobly to their aid, with all the despatch and all the assistance in his power, and whose manners were an index of his generous and heart-ennobling qualities?

General Clinch, for reasons assigned in orders, directed a movement to this place, to commence on the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. In the midst of a heavy rain the march commenced, and the troops moved about seven miles and encamped. In the evening, the negro man who had been sent among the foe, came in, and, to our great satisfaction, confirmed, in the most precise manner, the truth and sincerity of all that the Indians had professed. He went among them, and found they had moved some fifteen or twenty miles up the river, and had dispersed over a space of some two miles or more, in several encampments. They gave the negro every assurance of a pacific disposition on their part, sta-

ting that they had ordered their young men to abstain from war, and that they had seen our men fishing in the river, and had abstained from firing upon them. They stated that thirty had been killed in the several battles on the Wythlacoochee within the 27th February and 5th of March. It must be observed that no terms have been offered the Indians: and although there can be no doubt of their having been broken in spirit, it is yet to be seen whether they will suffer the dictation of terms which it is understood are to be imposed on them. It is certainly known through the negro man that they do not wish to go west, and they may refuse to comply with a requirement to do so.

Gen. Gaines arrived at this place to-day in good health.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, E. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain U. S. A.

Hon. FRANCIS S. LYON, M. C., Washington City.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Democratic Republican citizens of Cumberland County, &c &c.

If the subjects of my last communication were correlative, how much more so are the two divisions I design to consider at this time, "the Adulatory and the Laudatory." What is the eulogical exordium of this preamble recording the civil victories and public services of him who "has done more for the human race than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of time," but a preparation to introduce with more imposing effect the commendatory peroration, registering the birth, parentage, exploits of youth and deeds of manhood, of him who declared "it was glory enough to have served in the councils of the nation under such a chief"" What are the rhapsodies loaded with emulous panegyric daily offered up to the glorification of the one, but so many encomiastic compositions to succour the fortunes of the favored successor? What is the object of the fire and incense hourly burnt in honor of him who stands upon the national altar, but an oblation to him, who expects by adventitious celebrity, to ascend in the *same* triumphal car, to the *same* elevated station? This reciprocal relation extends still further; they are alike inseparable in name and fame. Not content with transferring the claimed meritorious acts of Gen. Jackson to the praise of Mr Van Buren, their very patronymics are placed in juxta-position, a devotion to this compound cabalistic name operates like a talisman to determine the qualifications of a candidate for political office; the injunction of Mr. Jefferson is disregarded. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution? have become obsolete, or are supplied by the all-powerful and magical test, "are you a JACKSON VAN BUREN MAN?" An affirmative answer, a belief in this two in one, like the touch of Midas, changes every thing into gold, imparts honesty to the candidate, knowledge to the statesman, infallibility to the politician, and what is still more wonderful, transmutes Federalists of every age, of black cockade and Hartford Convention principles, into pure, consistent, unsophisticated Democrats of the old Jeffersonian school. What relative dignity the followers of this great unity of two attribute to the idol of their worship,—to which person of this double image they ascribe most adoration, or whether they are corcqual, are mysteries only known to the priests who officiate about the altar. If we did not know that the applause of the second person proceeds from the popularity of the first, one would suppose from the inequality of the type used in the formation of the word, in the Resolution, "*ex cathedra*" thus, "JACKSON VAN BUREN," that the second person being exhibited in larger and bolder characters than the first, is entitled to greater dignity and adoration from the *farthful*, thus making the "rising sun" more brilliant than the "setting sun,"—Allah greater than Mahomet.

This imposture has been submitted to long enough; it is time the people should scrutinize with more than ordinary diligence, the claims and merits of the *second person* in the political creed of this sect of men devotees—to disjoin the two, examine *him* separately and not be satisfied that the first person, now departing, shall dictate to them as a *fit ruler*, the *second person*, simply because he is *expected*, or may be *pledged* to carry out *his* measures and follow *his* policy. To the first person, Gen Jackson, we are disposed to ascribe all just commendation; to bestow all proper honor and gratitude; to confer all the credit to which he is entitled from the victory of Orleans to the payment of the National debt. Notwithstanding the brilliancy of his military achievements have been obscured by many inconsistencies and many errors of his political life, still, in consideration of his patriotic and gallant services in the hour of danger and day of peril, we are willing that his political heresies should be lost in entire oblivion. But we cannot consent that even *he* shall dictate to us his successor to the Presidency. Neither ought the bare pledge of Mr Van Buren entitle *him* to our confidence. Neither should we accept *him*, because he was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, an assembly indiscriminately composed of delegates deputed, and delegates not deputed but self nominated; of members selected from the casual crowd, attracted to Baltimore by their private business; of office-holders in the enjoyment of the spoils of the last victory, and of office seekers anticipating the fruition of the spoils of the next triumph, which have been emphatically declared to belong to the victors. Neither should we adopt *him*, because the Democratic citizens of Cumberland have thought proper to approve and to designate *him* as the "most proper person to carry out the measures and vindicate the principles of the present administration." We should examine for ourselves, exercise our own independent reasons, uninfluenced by Executive dictation, irresponsible nomination, or subservient approbation, and bear in mind, throughout the examination, that it is Martin Van Buren, not Andrew Jackson, that we are called upon to vote for. What claim then, has Mr. Van Buren to the support of the people? What great action has he achieved? What important measure originated or carried into execution? Has he proved his patriotism in the tented field, contending against the enemies of his country? Has he exhibited unusual wisdom in our councils, directing the nation to fame and distinction? What inducement is there to elevate such a man to the most exalted station in the world? The Preamble under consideration answers as follows:—"That he is of the people—inheriting republican principles from his father, who was a Whig of the Revolution—at seventeen years of age the zealous advocate of Jefferson's election—as a voter uniformly siding with the people, &c. —as a legislator of his native State we find him actively engaged in vindicating the principles of the Republican party, by giving an able and warm support to the war of 1812," &c &c. Though thus panegyrized for his Democratic birth, parentage, and devotion to the people, I shall omit all notice of his juvenile course, and direct attention to that period of his life when he was capable of acting and judging for himself; it is not Mr Van Buren in embryo, not as a school boy, not as a student of law, that we ought to consider, but Mr. Van Buren as a *legislator*, responsible and accountable to his country, and as a *politician*, connected with the events of 1812, the first theatre offered for the development of his peculiar versatility and adroitness in the management of party, and from his acts at this important era in the history of our government, determine whether he is entitled to our confidence. Two years antecedent to the expiration of Mr. Madison's term of service, the injuries perpetrated on our commerce by the operation of the British orders in council, the assumption of the right of search and impressment of our seamen, rendered a war with Great Britain inevitable. There were two political parties in the country, indifferently called Federal, British, or peace party, and Republican or war party.—The peace party, principally composed of the old Federalists, rallied all their forces, assailed with all the malignity and acrimony of political rancor, the principles and motives of Jefferson, Madison, and the Republican party, and denounced these two distinguished statesmen as the principal agents and promoters of the war. It will be seen in the sequel, that at this particular conjuncture, Mr Van Buren and some of his political adherents, united themselves to the Federalist or peace party, for the purpose of defeating Mr Madison and the war measures; and such was the accession of strength to the peace party, acquired by the desertion of this leader and others, that apprehensions were entertained by the sincere friends of Mr. Madison, that the administration would lose the support of New York.

Mr. Van Buren was elected to the New York Senate in 1812; in May of the same year Mr. Clinton was nominated by a *caucus* of the peace party, this was followed by the regular nomination of Mr. Madison, as the war party candidate. Although Mr Van Buren was elected Senator by the Democratic party, under the impression and understanding, that he would support the administration and its measures, still, he opposed the *nomination of Mr Madison*. Mark that.

Immediately after the declaration of war, a meeting of the Federal or war party was convened in Mr. Van Buren's own county, suggested by their Democratic Senator and carried into execution by his confidential instrument and efficient adjunct Jas. A Hamilton. This Van Buren Federal meeting published an address and resolutions dated July 8th, signed by Jas A. Hamilton, the personal and political partizan of Mr Van Buren, and others of his former supporters and creed of politics. Here is a fair specimen of the Resolutions.—*Resolved*, That the war is *impolitic, unnecessary* and *disastrous*, and that to employ the militia in an offensive war (referring to the contemplated invasion of Canada) is *unconstitutional* As additional evidence of Mr Van Buren's support of Republican principles and the war of 1812, I subjoin the following extracts from papers published at that time and known to have been under his control and management.

August 12th, "An administration which enters into a war without revenue, without preparation and without plan, or with preparation worse than none, pursues a miserable course," &c.

October 1812, "Madison has begot war, war begets debts, debts beget taxes, taxes beget bankruptcy, &c. &c." "*Clinton* will beget peace, peace begets riches and property, property begets harmony," &c.

On the 3d November, an extra session of the N. Y. Legislature was called to choose Presidential electors. Gov. Tompkins on this occasion, announced the declaration of war against Great Britain. The democratic Martin Van Buren was one of the committee to prepare an answer to the message of the patriotic Tompkins.—What was the answer? Breathing the spirit of patriotism and devotedness to the country, which the crisis demanded? A determination to sacrifice party, office and self to sustain the honor and integrity of the nation? A disposition to give "the able and warm support to the war," for which he is eulogized in the Preamble? No, the response implies a reluctance to perform a duty, which they unwillingly and coldly admit ought to be done, and exhibits any thing but a desire "to vindicate the Republican party"—"The Senate fully concur with your excellency in the sentiment, that at a period like the present, when our country is engaged in a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, difference of opinion on *abstract points* should not be suffered to impede or prevent, our united and vigorous support of the constituted authority of the nation." This occurred four months after the declaration of war, and preceded the Presidential election. Opposition to the war, in the mean time, was conducted with all the malignity and virulence of party, the most sanguine hopes were entertained by the peace party, the British party and the *pseudo* Democratic party, Mr Van Buren at their head, of Mr. Clinton's election, it came on, and much to their disappointment and discomfiture Mr. Madison was re-elected for a second term. This was a revolving point in the history of the war; from that moment it became popular, Mr. Van Buren did not hesitate long, he deserted his peace party and British party friends, crushing under foot the fallen fortunes of Dewitt Clinton, he passed directly over and re-transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. Do you recollect the answer of Mr. Van Buren in 1812, to the Governor's message when the war was unpopular? He is now placed in the same position, on a committee and by his *own desire*, to prepare an answer to the Governor's message. Mark well, the difference between the cold unmeaning response of 1812, when the war was unpopular, and that of 1814, when excited by new born zeal, he says "an administration selected for its *wisdom* and *virtues*, will in our opinion prosecute the war until our multiplied *wrongs* are avenged and our *rights* secured." Was the administration more *wise* or *virtuous* in 1814, than in 1812? Were our *wrongs* more multiplied? Were there any reasons why they should be avenged in 1814, that did not exist in 1812? Were there any *rights* requiring to be secured in 1814, that did not deserve to be defended in 1812? Why then did Mr. Van Buren display this incongruity? Was it love of country? A devotion to Republican principles? No! it was love of self, a devotion to his own advancement, a desire to be on the strongest side: this, "like Aaron's serpent, swallowed up the rest"—he believed that the peace party would prevail, influenced by personal considerations and self aggrandizement, without reference to the fame and glory of his country, he ignobly betrayed his trust and assumed an attitude hostile to Mr. Madison and the Republican party. If Mr Clinton had been elected, all his fondly cherished hopes of honor and distinction would have been sooner realized, compared with these acquisitions obtained by perfidy. What was his country? Her national pride or her national character? Yet this man, the democratic citizens of Cumberland county have recommended, because "he vindicated the principles of the Republican party, by giving a warm and able support to the war of 1812." Yes, he did support the war, but when? In 1812, at the commencement, when the wrongs sustained by our country called aloud for redress? Was it at the gloomiest period of the conflict, when much blood and much treasure had been expended? When loans and men to fight the battles of our country were withheld? When the administration was subjected to every species of abuse and impediment? When our armies had to contend with unexpected difficulties and unaccountable reverses? Was Mr. Van Buren found, at this time, with steady patriotism and constant zeal supporting his country's honor and fame, in popular assemblies, the legislative hall or on the tented field? No, in this second period, that "tried men's souls," he was found in the ranks of the opposition, exercising his influence and exerting his talents to defeat the administration and paralyze its powers. It was after the measures of the war had assumed a more successful aspect, after our army had recovered from its first reverses, after our navy had acquired imperishable glory, it was after the gallant Harrison had led his forces against the enemies of his country and put an end to the war in Upper Canada, by achieving a victory, which in the best days of the Roman Republic would have entitled him to a triumph, but in the corrupt days of the American Republic, the Democratic citizens of Cumberland county have stigmatized him as a "*black cockade federalist*," it was after the re-election of Mr. Madison, after the war had received the nominal approbation of the majority of the people, it was after the war party had become the *strongest party*, that Mr. Van Buren, ever anxious to be on the *strongest side*, abandoned his peace party friends and became the zealous advocate of the war and all its measures to its termination, because the war party continued to be the *strongest*. This is the noble vindicator of Republican principles, the warm supporter of the war of 1812, who has *pledged* himself to pursue certain principles and protect Southern interests. But be not deceived, take his acts, give to his professions the credit they are entitled to, examine his pledges, his promises and public career, and then ask, where has he ever been known to redeem a *pledge*? To what party has he not proved *faithless*? Who that knows him can *confide* in him? X.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr Hale: I view with pleasure, that the Cape Fear, Pee Dee and Yadkin Rail Road attracts the attention of the people of the West, as the most eligible route to a shipping port and market. A glance at the map of North Carolina, would convince any unprejudiced observer, that the waters of the Cape Fear are the natural outlet to the ocean for the export and import of that section of country bordering on the mountains.

The distance from navigation at Fayetteville, is only about 130 miles to the vally of the Yadkin—that fertile region of country between the rivers Catawba and Dan, is well worthy of so important an enterprize. A chain of Rail Roads connecting that rich plain with the Cape Fear, would be a source of State pride to every Carolinian; the energy produced by such a result would increase the amount of our exports many millions of dollars annually, and create a commercial emporium in our native State which would afford ample supplies of money and necessaries for all agricultural purposes, without being subject to the extra premiums paid on exchange, as well as the charges on goods and produce to and from the North, which charges are in the end paid by the farmers of our country.

For the information of "Ominous," I will state, that the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road was duly organized soon after granting the charter, and a very limited subscription to the stock of the company obtained, for commencing the Road, which together with money borrowed by a few individuals, was appropriated on the Road, and in building a wharf, purchasing lots, cars, and building warehouses. About a mile and a half of this Road from the river is now finished, at the moderate expense of about $4,500 a mile; in the spacious Warehouse on the top of the river bank are fixed simple machinery, work'd by rope and horse power, to draw the cars on the inclined plane to and from the wharf. Though thus much of the road, nearly through town is finished for use, and ready to put the transportation cars at work, it lies idle and seems to languish for want of energy and money patronage.

I cannot but view with regret the apparent apathy which seems to envelope the action of our citizens, when so much interested in the prosecution of a work so important to the general prosperity of the town of Fayetteville.

Much reliance is placed on the wealth, liberality, and magnanimity of the Western people, for the successful prosecution of this work, and cheerfully respond to the plan recommended by "Ominous," to call a meeting at some central point, say Montgomery in the month of May next, to devise the ways and means, and to procure the services of a capable agent to procure subscription to the stock of the Company, say to about $250,000, and 50,000 more can be raised by lottery, sanctioned by "legislative act," to be applied to this Road. These sums making 300,000, will prove a guarantee for applying to foreign capitalists for the residue required to the stock; in the mean time, why not apply to our Representatives in Congress for some aid from the General Government—such have been granted to Florida, Alabama, and other States for a similar purpose.

The sum of 5 to $6000 a mile will, in my opinion be ample for the finish of this Road, and would recommend the privileges of paying subscription to the stock in labour; in this way hands may be employed to equal advantage as making corn or cotton, and the stock will represent *cash* with an annual interest of 10 to 20 per cent. About fifty miles of this Road will pass through a forest of choice yellow pine, which will prove of profit to the Company, in the transportation of lumber, tar and turpentine.

Immediate action in this work is absolutely required; as the wealth and strength of the country are daily leaving us, and unless you stimulate the people with hopes of immediate improvement, the country will be abandoned and farms deserted without any one to cultivate them. I insert these few remarks with a view of eliciting opinions and plans of others better calculated to advise on the subject. CLARENDON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SPRING.

Welcome! sweet season, dearest to my heart;
Thy praise I fain would sing.
Oh! that the muse her spirit would impart,
Lend me the Lyre, teach me the minstrel's art,
And bear me on her wing.

I'd sing thy charms, those mystic type
Of an eternal day.
In thee I hail a symbol bright
That darkness shall give place to light,
And winter flee away.

Earth long with icy shackles bound,
Now owns thy genial sway,
Touched with thy breath, see burst around
The leaf, the flower, and hear the sound
Of birds on many a spray.

All nature wakes from gloomy sleep,
New life to all is given,
On earth, in air, upon the deep
A general jubilee we'll keep
And join in praise to heav'n.

Mark yonder tree, how short the space
Since it seemed cold and dead.
Now see the leaves with matchless grace
And faultless form, take each their place,
And flow'rets rear their head.

Tho' in an undistinguished night
All fruits and flowers have lain,
Though spring has raised them gay and bright,
And brought them forth again to light,
Their *natures* are unchanged.

On fig trees still the fig you'll find,
The rose tree'll bear a rose,
The grapes will cluster on the vine,
The ivy 'round the oak will twine,
And weeds and flowers be foes.

'Tis thus with man, the sleep of death
Shall Gabriel's trumpet break,
And warmed by God's eternal breath
Will flee the icy grasp of death,
And souls their bodies take.

Unchanged by slumbering in the tomb
Save in their mouldered dust,
The good will rise with vernal bloom,
The bad retain their former gloom,
And glorious shine the just.

But these no annual spring shall know,
To mortals 'tis the last,
The good on God's right hand will go,
The bad descend to depths below,
And life and time be past.

S. D. P.

Raleigh, April 10th, 1838

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

An Idol.—Thomas H. Benton is now the idol of repealers and expungers. He is the man who sat down gravely and wrote to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, an account of the gorgeous furniture of the East Room of the White House, when the room was totally unfurnished. He is the man who declared that, if Andrew Jackson was elected President, Congress would have to legislate with dirks and pistols in their belts—and meanly disavowed it. Whether he is the man to whom the following applies, we do not assert. The extract is made from a speech delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates, by a Mr. Botts. We commend it to the consideration of the worshippers of Thomas H. Benton.

"Sir, I am told that there *was a man* named Thomas H. Benton, some years ago a student at Chapel Hill college, North Carolina, who was expelled for stealing a sum of money from the trunk of one of the present members of the General Court bench of Virginia, which was found wrapped in his cravat, and tied around his neck. Mr. Speaker, *do you* know the Senator of Missouri? and can you tell me whether this is the same man, or not? Can you tell me whether this is the same Thomas H Benton, of whom a gentleman named Edward Bates published a pamphlet referring to the above allegation, and charging him at the same time with almost every offence against decency, morality, and law, to be found in the catalogue of crimes; and challenging him to place a denial of the charges in such form as to admit of judicial investigation; which pamphlet has been recently re-published, and is, I am told, now to be found on the table of every member of Congress in both Houses? Sir, is this the miserable creature to whose lead Virginia is called upon to follow suit? Is it such *a thing* as this that we are required to call to the helm of this good old ship, and for whom we are to discard our old and faithful pilots, Watkins Leigh, and John Tyler; men whose hearts and souls are all Virginia's—whose interests are all identified with our own—whose friends and neighbors, whose relatives and families, are all with us—are these fit subjects for sacrifice, Mr. Speaker, in your own opinion? Will you lend your aid to destroy them? and can you with confidence recommend to us the counsels of this Missouri Senator? Sir, the facts I do not charge, but they have been often charged, thoroughly circulated, and universally believed; and I am satisfied are susceptible of proof before any committee that might be raised for that purpose. Has he any friend on this floor who will deny the charge? I understand however, that at the instance of a gentleman with whom we had the pleasure to associate on this floor two years ago, as a member from the county of Halifax, the resolution of expulsion which was regularly entered on their journal, (where, by the bye, I imagine there was no constitutional authority requiring it to be retained,) was expunged from the journal, whether by obliteration, or drawing black lines around it, I have not ascertained: it was perhaps from this quarter that the honorable Senator first borrowed his notion of expunging. At all events, it furnishes another precedent to those that have been already cited by the advocates of this resolution, and quite as apposite as any that have been mentioned.

From the Southern Recorder.

No man, the reminiscent of but half a score of years, can be ignorant of the hostility of the Southern people to RUFUS KING, of New York. By the people of Georgia, his name was only remembered in connexion with injury to the South, and never uttered but in terms of indignant denunciation. Why, we ask, was RUFUS KING, so much the object of Southern dislike? It was because he was the champion of those who made the celebrated assault upon the peace and safety of the South, by their strenuous efforts in Congress to exclude Missouri from the Union, unless on the terms of her abolition of slavery.

Who, of a few years experience, but remembers the portentous aspect of public affairs during the Missouri discussion? Who does not remember, that union or disunion of this confederacy, was hung upon the decision of this momentous question? Did the appeals of the South, did the fears of a dismembered country, did the dreadful agitation, the almost mortal throes of the body politic, deter in his madly ruinous career, RUFUS KING, the Senator from New York? I stayed him not; no, not for one moment, slavery should be abolished in Missouri, if the destruction of the Union and our Government, were involved as the consequences. These were the reasons why Mr. KING's name was only uttered at the South in terms of bitterness and wrath.

Citizens of Georgia, Mr. KING was only in this his destructive course to the South, obeying the expressed command of the Legislature of New York, and Mr. VAN BUREN WAS ONE OF THE LEGISLATURE WHO COMMANDED HIM THUS TO ACT!! Yes, his name is recorded as one of Mr. KING's instructers and supporters, in this his destructive attack on the institutions of the Southern States. And is this the man that the Southern people are called upon to prefer for their Chief Magistrate, before old HUGH L. WHITE, a Southern man in every throb of his bosom, in every principle of his life? What, choose at this day, when you are warring for your very inheritance, when you are striving to prevent the overthrow of all your peculiar institutions, as connected with the blacks, and find it difficult with all your efforts to drive back the miscreant efforts made for your destruction, is this the time to tell the people of Georgia, they are bound by the high behest of the Baltimore Convention, to prefer a Missouri Restrictionist, one nurtured in all the prejudices and antipathies so widely felt against our institutions, to HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee? To him who, when another Missouri or Arkansas abolition project is brought before Congress, will be the foremost to meet the danger on its approach, and stop it in its career, or, (as should every Southerner) be crushed before it.

Invitation to Squatters.—Mr. Senator *Walker* has introduced a bill into the Senate of the U. States, to give a preference in price, in the purchase of public lands, to *Squatters*, whom he pronounced the finest portion of republican citizens! After that, and if, as from the disposition of the question in the Senate by referring it to a special committee, instead of to the committee on public lands, is to be inferred—the proposition should find favor, the whole public domain will be at the mercy of adventurers of every sort; who may prefer *taking* rich lands to *buying* them.—*New York American.*

The lot on Wall street (No. 55) the property of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, being thirty six feet nine inches on Wall street, forty-two feet two inches in the rear, seventy-one feet nine inches in length on one side, and ninety four feet on the other side, was sold yesterday by Franklin & Jenkins for the sum of *ninety-four thousand dollars.*—*New York American.*

A Dark Affair.—The 'Coloured Wood Sawyers' in New York, held a numerous and respectable meeting' on Saturday last, whereat Nicholas Lane, *Esq.* presided and H. Laws, *Esq.* acted as Secretary. David Lawrence, who, we believe, is also, an Esq. addressed the meeting 'in a most eloquent manner' and concluded by moving hereafter the charge for sawing hickory be 2s. 6d. and for other kinds of wood 2s. per cut, which was unanimously concurred in.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to a gentleman in this place, dated March 30th.

"You will not be surprised after my last to M, to learn that the election between Graham and Newland of your State, has been referred to the people. After expressing that opinion in my former letter, I was well near compelled to change it.—Sir, you have no idea what tremendous influences were brought to bear upon the minds of the members. Mr. Speaker Polk took up his quarters at the White House for the time being, and I know that almost every member of the party, who had evinced any thing like a spirit of independence, was either sent for or invited to the President's during this discussion.—I do not pretend to say that the President himself condescended to address unworthy considerations to these Gentlemen, but it is a little curious that these Gentlemen should have happened after night fall at this particular place, and each apart from the others; and it is also a little singular, that James K. Polk should have happened there each time, but not the least singular (viz: considering it as mere accident) is the fact, that the views of most of these invited members after these interviews, were most suddenly and marvellously changed. It was not without infinite disgust, that I heard men vote for Newland, who had boasted of their independence of party on this occasion—who spoke of their *judicial* character being insulted by talking to them about party in this matter, and who over and often had given an opinion in favor of Mr. Graham. I had heard of these men being at the White House, indeed some of them, were imprudent enough to speak of it themselves—I had heard of their beginning to halt between two opinions, and I knew as to them, that calculation was up. But there was several stiff-necked fellows that could not be bowed down: Every kind of argument was urged upon them: flattery—hopes of office—the displeasure of their constituents—the displeasure of Andrew Jackson—the displeasure of Mr. Van Buren—the importance of securing North Carolina, in case of the next election coming to the House, were all dwelt upon with zeal and emphasis, but they were immovable, and the consequence is, that they are put under the ban. I do not know that they have ever been personally insulted, indeed, I should not think it very safe to do that—but they have been cursed and denounced by the party with a degree of earnestness and spleen, that I think will be likely to have the effect of driving them from the majority altogether. It is very certain that they will never receive much favor at the White House after this daring instance of treason to the Government.

Mr. Porter of Louisiana, has found the secret of reaching the feelings of this most unfeeling majority—yes, men who were deaf to reason, reckless of all propriety, and dead to all generous emotions, have quailed before his inimitable powers of ridicule. He is so good humored that there is no cause for even the Hectoring Benton to quarrel with him. On the Expunging Resolutions, he was most happy; there he stood for more than one good hour, plying his victim with all the artillery of wit, from the most polished classical allusion, to downright mimickery: puns, sarcasm, irony: Comedy, mock tragedy and farce, were all ready in his teeming armory, and he launched them forth with a facility and effect that electrified the Senate: Clay laughed till the water ran down his cheeks, and Calhoun looked like he had been sitting up for a week, Clayton roared out right, Benton looked like a chafed bull. It was a great heightening of the scene to see what scowls he would bestow on Buchanan and Wright for forgetting themselves, so far as to join in the laugh against him and the party. But you will ask, if there was not much want of dignity in all this? You may form some faint idea of the powers of this Gentleman, when I tell you, there was not the least compromise of dignity or disregard for self respect. The elegance of his diction—the aptness of his illustrations—his gentlemanlike manners, and withal, the vein of strong good sense that pervaded all he said, perfectly redeemed his effort from any thing like *lowness.*

In a late debate in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Buchanan took occasion to make boast of prowess in marching with the Lancaster troops to the aid of Baltimore. Mr. Clay, in reply, availed himself of a retort once made by a candidate for Congress, in Maryland, in answer to an antagonist who vaunted his military exploits. 'He was unwilling,' he said 'to appropriate to himself the honor and glory of having driven the British from our shores, but it was certain that, as he approached they retired, and by the time he reached the field of action, not one of them was to be seen.' The Senate was convulsed with laughter, but Mr Buchanan felt the retort too severely to preserve his good humour.

A Handsome Fee.—It is said that the sum of $25,000 has been charged by Mr. Edward Livingston, for the management of the great case between the U. S. and the city of New Orleans, by which the latter gained one million of dollars.

We take the following from the Albany Evening Journal:

"A sign for the South.—The Oneida Institute is the nursery of Abolitionism. So marked is its Abolition character that a proposition is now pending in the Senate, to withdraw from it the protection of the State. *At the late town election in Whitestown, the Abolition Students of the Oneida Institute, went in a body to the polls and voted the Van Buren ticket!"*

Expedition.—We are informed by a gentleman from the Southern part of the State that he saw one of the United States' Mail bags, hanging on the fence, ten miles below Madisonville, on the Jackson Road—and that there was about six or eight little NEGROES sitting about it—and distributing the contents among themselves. If the packages do not reach their place of destination, it is certainly no fault of Amos Kendall; or the "*enterprising* contractors"—who "deserve much credit, for the expedition and care with which the mail is transported between this place and Jackson." Such is the expedition in transporting the mail between the two places, that, though the distance is fully 140 miles, it rarely requires more than a month to transmit packages from one place to the other—excepting at all times such sad mishaps as the one that befell the bag alluded to. We hope the contractors will continue the same *untiring* exertions, which have hitherto marked their course, in the transportation of the mail—and we have no doubt they will receive the thanks of the department.—*Miss. Ar.*

Another Breach of Promise.—The New York Transcript says: "A Mr. James Perkins has been saddled with damages to the amount of $450, for refusing to marry Miss Nancy Griffith, after having paid attention to her for the space of *twelve years.* Both parties belonged to Pike, which is in Alleghany county, but the action was tried in the county of Livingston. One of the witnesses being asked why he advised the plaintiff to bring her suit in this county instead of Alleghany, he replied that, in the latter county, 'a jury could scarcely be found, who would consider *a woman, soul and body, worth more than fifty dollars.*'"

We cut the following paragraph from the New York Sun.

An Heir Found.—One of the heirs to the estate of the Moshers, (estimated at £32,000,000) came to our office yesterday, in consequence of the paragraph we copied from the Albany Advertiser. He is a laboring man. We advised him to write to England immediately for supplies.

The body of GEORGE W. MARTIN, of Rockingham, who was killed by the explosion of the Steam Boat, Ben Franklin, at Mobile, was found near the place where the disaster occurred on the 24th ult. (eleven days after the accident:) Judge Martin, an acquaintance of his Father, had had the river searched with drags for eight or ten days, but without success, and had despaired of finding the body when it made its appearance, and was brought ashore by a boatman. It was fortunate that Gen. Davidson, formerly of Iredell, was present, and immediately gave notice to Judge Martin of the fact. Twelve thousand dollars in U. S. Notes was found upon the body in a belt, which was counted in the presence of Gen. Davidson, Dr. Carter and Mr. Wilson of Mecklenburg, N. C., and secured with some other valuables, for his next of kin, who we believe is, his father, Alexander S. Martin: he was unmarried.

Salisbury Watchman.

We wonder if Gen. Newland will again present himself as a White man before his district.—Jere. Slaughter of Stokes, blacked his brother Ned, a flat nose curley headed chap, and sold him *twice:* after each sale, Ned *washed out* and went clear: but we think it would be difficult for a COLLARED man to pass more than once in the same community as WHITE.

Salisbury Watchman.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

COOPER, the novelist, it is said, has another work of fiction nearly ready for publication.

IRVING has completed the fourth number of "Crayon Miscellany," which will shortly be issued by Carey, Lea, and Blanchard.

Mr. Chilton Allen of Kentucky, in his speech upon a division of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, introduces the following statement in reference to the increase of Banks in the United States within the last three years.

"In 1832, there were in the U. States 330 banks,	
Circulation,	$61,000,000
Aggregate capital,	145,000,000
In 1835, there were 604 banks	
Capital,	400,000,000
Notes in circulation, probably,	200,000,000"

The Mississippi Senator.—In a late paper, we gave the particulars of an attempt to bribe a member of the Mississippi Legislature, to vote for Walker, the new Van Buren Senator. We now add, that we find in the Southern papers, the declaration of the said Walker, made with all solemnity, before the Judge of the Parish of Terrebonne, Louisiana, on the 27th of July, 1832, that he had removed from Natchez, Miss. and that he did thereby "elect his domicil in this Parish, claiming all the privileges of a citizen thereof." There is also a certificate of the Parish Judge of Lafourche, that he continued to exercise the rights of citizenship in Louisiana, and that he had always considered the said Walker a resident of Louisiana. If he was so, he has clearly no right to a seat in the Senate.

Such is the anxiety to increase the culture of silk in New England, that the seed of the white mulberry sells at $7 50 per pound. Some persons who were sagacious enough last summer to foresee this, will realize no mean fortunes.

Jour. Com.

"Josiah Hunt."—Poor Josiah Hunt! we commiserate his situation. The reader will remember this is the individual advertised as having left the bed and board of *Mrs. Laura Hunt*, and "*strayed to parts unknown.*" It will be remembered, too that the forsaken *Laura* warns all girls, old maids, or widows, to meddle with or marry said Josiah, under the penalty of the law; and earnestly entreated "editors throughout the world" to lay this caution before the public. It will, perhaps, not be forgotten, that her request was complied with in this paper some time since. The faithless rascal! we gave him a kick, and hoped never to have seen his face again. The other day, however, while running through our exchange papers, who should we see but "Josiah Hunt" again, with some forty editors at his heels—kicking, cuffing, gouging and biting at him like mad! Forty editors upon one poor runaway henpecked husband!—*poor fellow!* But then he broke Laura's heart, and "*strayed to parts unknown*"—the inconstant villain! Hurrah, boys! —give it to him!—*Truth Teller.*

St Louis, (Mo.) March 9

The Mails.—During the last twenty-seven days we have received three newspaper mails from the East, two of which were about ten days later than they should have been, and the third only one day and a quarter too late.—*Bulletin.*

Beautiful Simile.—Byron thus compares the decline of day to the dying dolphin:

"Parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang embues
With a new color, as it gasps away:
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray!"

Express Mail.—The Postmaster General is about to establish an express mail, from Maine to New Orleans, for the conveyance of important letters, Prices Current, &c. at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The rate of postage to be increased on letters carried by it, to defray expenses.

Hon. *Hugh Nelson*, for many years a member of Congress and at one time Minister to Spain, died at his seat in Albemarle county, Va. on the 18th instant.

Novelties.—Among the transactions in the New York market, March 26th, we notice the sale of 14,000 bushels Wheat from the Baltic; some Rye from Antwerp, 600 bushels Corn from South America, and 2600 bbls. Flour from England.

Railroad Accident.—The locomotive of the *Lexington and Ohio Railroad*, on the 16th inst. when within two miles of Frankfort, ran off the track, and was precipitated down an embankment of 20 to 30 feet in height—causing the passenger car, in which were about twenty persons, to fall over on the opposite side. Nearly all the passengers were severely hurt, and three, Mr. *Tipler*, of Woodford Co., and Mr. *Wilson*, of Madison, Indiana, and a child of Mr. Tutt, were killed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

Internal Improvement.—See the Communication of Clarendon on the preceding page.

A highly interesting letter from one of the officers of Gen. Gaines's army will be found on our first page.

There is reason to fear that it is in contemplation at Washington, (if it is not already done,) to order the *arrest* of Gen Gaines. See the extract in a letter below. We trust, however, that better counsels may yet prevail. The gray hairs of the veteran, his long, faithful and gallant services, the perils he has recently encountered, the hardships he has endured, all forbid such an act of indignity for the gratification of the personal hostility of Gen Scott, or of the political hostility of those in higher places. He has already been sufficiently injured in his feelings for the gratification of Gen. Scott, without such an addition as this; and we do not hesitate to say, that the whole Southern country, without distinction of party, will look upon such an act with abhorrence, unless some strong er grounds can be shown than have yet appeared.

It is not generally known, we believe, that in the celebrated Black Hawk war, three years ago, Gen. Gaines was treated with marked indignity by the authorities at Washington. Gen. Scott was then, as now, despatched from Washington to conduct a war which had broken out within Gen Gaines's command; and the latter was then, as now, despatched to some point where his services were not needed. It is our deliberate opinion, that the sending of Gen. Gaines to the Mexican Frontier, on the ground of apprehended disturbances there, was a mere pretext to get him out of the way, that a favorite might reap the laurels of the Florida campaign. Is it wonderful, that the brave Gaines, smarting under the former injury, should have hastened to the scene of action, which was again partly within his command, and that when he found himself again superceded, he should have indulged in some bitterness of language towards the more fortunate favorite? Is it to be tolerated, that because he has thus expressed himself, he is to be arrested, tried, and perhaps disgraced? We will not yet believe it.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1836.

There is a rumour in the city, whence it comes I know not, but it is obtaining currency, that General Gaines has been put under arrest. It is said that the charges against him are disobedience of orders in obtruding himself into war with the Seminoles when he ought to have been on the Texian frontier, and permitting himself to be placed in such a situation of peril by the Indians, after he had got into the war. I do not suppose that any serious charge can be attached against General Gaines, and if any attempt should be made to bring him to a Court Martial, his principal offence will be one against General Jackson, like that of Anne against the third Richard, she having OUTLIVED HIS LIKING. If General Gaines is to be subject to the ordeal of a military tribunal on any charges, whether such as I have stated, or any other, the trial must be attended with a good deal of difficulty, as there can be no officers of equal rank to sit on the tribunal, for it would be clearly wrong for General Macomb or General Scott to be members of it. The General would, therefore, have to be tried by his juniors.

White Meetings.—From the Counties of Robeson and Montgomery we have cheering accounts. Highly respectable meetings were held in both during the last week, the proceedings of which we hope to receive for publication in a few days. In the former county, the Van Buren men also had a meeting, at which we understand about 20 persons were present. In the latter, (Montgomery,) it is doubted whether a sufficient number of Van Buren men could be found to fill the usual *offices* of a meeting. We have heard of one respectable man in that county, who supports Van Buren, and only one.

From Duplin and Sampson Counties, also, heretofore the strongest holds of the administration, we have assurances that a good account will be given. In the former County, especially, we learn that the spirit of inquiry is abroad, and that a few public spirited gentlemen, who are no candidates for office, have addressed the people with great effect. A great public meeting is to be held in a few days, at which all parties are invited to attend and discuss the political questions of the day.

Well done, Ashe.—At the late Term of Ashe Superior Court, (Judge Strange presiding,) the Grand Jury *unanimously* adopted resolutions in favor of White, Tyler and Dudley.

Whig Electors.—At the recent convention of Delegates held in Smithfield, Charles Manly, Esq. of Raleigh, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Elector in the Wake District.

And at the convention of Delegates for the Northampton District, Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie, was nominated as the Elector for that District.

Elections—From Virginia we have few returns, and those, upon the whole, not more gratifying than we had reason to expect. The State will doubtless continue in the hands of the party.

Connecticut has also gone the same way, but to what extent we have not learnt.

At the late term of Burke Superior Court, Judge Strange presiding, Eliphas Helton, (of Indian descent,) was convicted of the murder of Elisha Rogers, and sentenced to be executed on the 29th inst.

Wm. Robertson, a boy of 19 or 20 years, was also tried for murder, but convicted of manslaughter, and branded.

At Wake Superior Court, Judge Settle presiding, John Murphy, *alias* Sugg, was tried for the murder of his step-mother, Mrs Mary Sugg, in 1832, and acquitted. The principal witness against him was his putative father!

James Bashford, quite a youth, was tried for the murder of his brother. Found guilty of manslaughter, and branded. Jas. Koff, for Rape, acquitted.

Merrill Miller, for the murder of John Whitaker—GUILTY. Sentenced to be hanged on the 24th June, but appealed to the Supreme Court.

☞ Five shares of the stock of the Bank of the State were sold in this city, on Saturday last, at an advance of 15 per cent.—*Raleigh Star.*

TEXAS.—There are no further particulars of the Texian massacre, of any interest, since our last. We have seen nothing to discredit the accounts there given, but universal credence is given to them at the South. A report has been received at New Orleans, by the passengers in a steam boat from Nachitoches, that another engagement had taken place on the San Antonio river, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans, after a loss of 600 killed and wounded. The Texians were under the command of Gen. Houston. If this should prove true, Mexico will probably be rid of a tyrant, who has proved himself as treacherous as he is cruel.

Our readers, who cannot have forgotten how much Major Barry was lauded whilst he lived, and had any of "the spoils" to dispense among the hungry cormorants, who have been feeding from the public crib, cannot but be filled with loathing and disgust at the injustice done to his memory when dead, by these same persons, by invidious comparisons with *honest* Amos Kendall, who has succeeded him as the dispenser of favors.—Whilst he lived, and was in office, his praises were sounded by all the pack, as the most honest and the most efficient P. M. General we had ever had. But no sooner is he dead, and another put in his place, than his own party are the first to raise the hue and cry against him; and all the confusion in the post office, and all the roguery, past, present and to come, are laid to his charge, by his successor, and some of those who have fed upon his bounty. We have already had occasion to notice some of these instances of black ingratitude. Another is afforded by a late report of Amos Kendall. He was called on by a resolution of the Senate to explain the cause of the discrepancy or defalcation, of $40,470 91, which was stated in a report of the accountants of the Department, dated 3d March, 1835, as then existing in the accounts of the Treasurer of the General Post Office. The following is his reply; in which he represents the condition of his predecessor's accounts to be at least as bad as ever the worst enemy of that officer believed it to be:

"The cash account of the Department, before the first day of July last, is known to be deranged in a high degree. It is believed that many months of labor would be required to ascertain the causes and extent of that derangement. So entirely has the force of the Department, employed on accounts since the 1st of May last, been occupied in the current business, and in examining and adjusting individual accounts of long standing, that no attempt has been made to solve the difficulties in the cash account, and no additional light has been cast upon it, except incidentally in a few of its items."

The Van Buren presses have made quite a splutter in relation to the letter of their idol on the subject of slavery, not having been published by the gentlemen to whom it was first addressed. They are charged with a desire to suppress it. This allegation, says the Raleigh Star, is disproved by the letter of Mr. Van Buren himself to Mr. Mallary. "He knew, (continues the Star,) the Northampton gentlemen had not had time to publish the letter; and therefore says to Mr. M., "As some time may intervene before its publication there, you have my permission to hand the correspondence, forthwith, to the Editor of the Enquirer, for publication in his paper." It will also be seen, by reference to dates, that although the letter *to* Mr. Van Buren was written on the 23*rd February*, he took time to deliberate until the 6*th of March* before he could devise a "response," which he desired to be as "unexceptionable" to the North as to the South; and we are positively assured by some of the gentlemen in question, that several days beyond the ordinary time for transmission by mail, elapsed from the date of his epistle, to the time of its reception. So that the manuscript and the printed letter made their appearance at Jackson nearly simultaneously."

Judge White was also written to by the same gentlemen. And now mark the contrast. He does not wait 12 days to reply: "a few minutes" after the receipt of their letter, he answers it, and answers it in such explicit language as can leave no man in doubt as to his opinion. Their letter is dated the 17th, his the 20th of March. What is his answer?

"I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and if that body did possess the power, the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy."

A Challenge.—"Bob Short," a facetious writer in the Georgia Sentinel, has addressed a note to the Hon. Mr. Bynum, of this State, in which he says, "understanding that the tory party in Congress have made you the general assignee of all their fights, I demand of you gentlemanly satisfaction for an insult which I have received from the Hon. Thomas H. Benton."

He then goes on to explain that the *long* preamble to Benton's expunging resolution is the ground of his complaint, and concludes as follows:

My friend, Mr. Thomas Long, will arrange the preliminaries. Some difficulty may arise from the novelty of our positions. A general proxy, I conceive, is not entitled to the usual privileges of the challenged party. He should faithfully represent his constituents. If you concur with me in this opinion, you are bound to give me a Bento-Jacksonian mixed fight—with fists, sticks, staves, knives, dirks and pistols—which I should greatly prefer, as I rely greatly upon my bottom in a long fight, with a man of your calibre. However, I shall willingly subscribe to the arrangements of my friend. It is whispered here, that you will probably endeavor to avoid the responsibility of your station, by making Col Richard M Johnson your second. I shall consider any communication through him, as a pitiful subterfuge to hide your cowardice. I am neither an Indian nor a negro.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BOB SHORT.

Massachusetts Rail Road—A bill has passed one branch of the Legislature, 249 votes to 9, authorizing a subscription of a million to this road, which is intended as a continuation of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, through Springfield, to West Stockbridge, in Berkshire county, in that State, from which point similar improvements to Albany and Troy (New York) are contemplated or in progress.

The bill to incorporate a Bank in Boston, with a capital of ten millions, has been rejected.

Western Improvements.—The Wabash Courier of the 17th of March states that the Board of Internal Improvements of the State of Indiana would probably put under contract, early in the ensuing summer, 241 miles of improvements, viz. 137 of canals, 22 of railroads, and 62 of turnpikes, at an expense of $2,725,000.

CONGRESS.—The bills to admit the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, were passed through the Senate with the most indecent haste, and with an evident design to bring into the Senate and House the members *already* elected from Michigan. In the Senate, these members are wanted by Benton to aid him in falsifying the Journal of that body, and in the House to provide a majority of States for Van Buren, when the election goes to the House. There are now 11 States for Van Buren, 11 against him, and 2 divided. The prospect, therefore, of gaining Michigan, certain, and Arkansas probably, is too strong a temptation to Benton and his party, and they have hurried a bill through which provides for a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. That instrument provides that none but States shall elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, whilst this bill provides for the immediate admission on the floors of Congress of persons chosen by the Territory, before it had any pretensions to the character of a State. But a party object is to be accomplished, and who cares for the Constitution? Every attempt made to amend the bill, either in regard to this unconstitutional provision, or to prevent the voting of aliens and negroes in the adoption of the State Constitution, was voted down by the Van Burenites, and the bill hurried through at 8 o'clock at night, after many of the Senators had been so thoroughly disgusted as to retire from the Chamber. It was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White—8

In the House, on Saturday the 2d inst no less than 44 private bills were either passed their third readings, or ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Deposite Banks—The charges in relation to the employment of the Deposites for political purposes, under the direction of Reuben M Whitney, have been so often and so strongly made, that one would think the party would be glad of an opportunity of meeting the question before an authorised tribunal. But no. Mr. Wise endeavored, for three days in succession, to obtain leave to present the following resolution, which was refused, on the first day, by a vote of 90 nays to 84 yeas, on the second, by 91 to 89. On the third, by 87 nays to 96 yeas. Two-thirds being required, the leave was refused. And this, too, notwithstanding Mr Wise expressly assured the House, on the part of himself and his friends, that they had no desire to discuss the resolution. There must be something rotten here, too bad to permit its being brought before the public. Inquiry must be stifled, at all hazards. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the agency or mode of selecting the banks of deposite for the public money, and into the contracts with the Treasury Department by which they are regulated, and into the manner in which, and the persons by whom, such contracts are made; and to inquire whether any, and, if any, what connexion or relation, official or unofficial, exists or has existed between a certain Reuben M. Whitney and the Treasury Department of the United States, or between him and the banks of deposite of the public money, and into the extent of his agency generally, in keeping and controlling the public money, and into the amount of his compensation, whether the same be paid out of the public Treasury or by the deposite banks; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

It is unnecessary to say, that it is believed *every* vote against the resolution was given by Van Buren men. Of the North Carolina Delegation, those who voted for the resolution, were, Messrs D. berry, Pettigrew, Rencher, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H Shepperd, and Williams; whilst those who voted to stifle inquiry, were Messrs Connor, Hawkins, Montgomery and Speight. Mr McKay was no present.

The Committee on the Militia has reported a bill to organize, arm and establish a uniform Militia in the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval Service, which has produced a long debate, upon matters and things in general, has finally passed the House.

The bill to establish the Territory of Wisconsin has also passed.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, addressed the Senate on Monday and yesterday, in opposition to the *Expunging* resolution. The Senate was crowded on both days with an auditory whose attention was riveted during the whole time, and the speech is the theme of general admiration. We presume Mr. Leigh never exerted his eminent abilities more happily or more successfully, and the Senate, we are confident, has rarely listened to a more masterly, eloquent, and triumphant train of reasoning. He tore down and scattered to the winds the whole tissue of arguments and alleged precedents by which it is vainly attempted to sustain the proposition for mutilating the Journal of the Senate; and not only established, clearly and indisputably, the inviolability of that record, but vindicated beyond all cavil the perfect competency of the Senate to pass the resolution touching the conduct of the Executive, which it is now proposed to expunge from the journal.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Courier and Enquirer speaks as follows:

"On Saturday I listened with unspeakable pleasure to a speech of Mr *Rencher*, of North Carolina, sustaining Mr. *Graham's* right to the seat. This gentleman seldom addresses the house. I have no recollection of having heard him deliver a formal speech until the present occasion. In my opinion, a more able and argumentative appeal to the understanding of the people's representatives, has not been made, on any subject, during this session.

"Mr. Rencher is a profound logician. He is an honor, not only to his own State, but to the country which gave him birth. I speak of him as an intellectual man. Of his social qualities I know nothing. I have never spoken to him and should not know him if I met him on Pennsylvania avenue. As a reasoner, he is lucid, close, and forcible. He seizes upon the strong points of his case, and places them in a view that is irresistable. I consider his argument on this question beyond the reach of answer. While he was decorous towards the committee on elections, he annihilated, literally, the report of a majority of that committee against Mr Graham. Your reporter will probably give you a sketch of this speech. Every freeman of North Carolina ought to possess a copy of it."

Specie.—Nearly half a million of dollars in specie has been taken from the branches of the U. S. Bank at Richmond and Norfolk, to the mother Bank at Philadelphia.

The Globe as well as all the little Globes, is absolutely rabid on the subject of Banks. It says that excessive Banking is the cause of the importation into this country of corn from Italy and Potatoes from France! We expect that when the venerable old President falls into the grave, the cause of his death will be laid at the door, in some way or other, of the Banks.

Gen. Gaines.—This gray haired veteran, (who has been in constant service almost forty years,) has met with the most enthusiastic reception at every place he has visited on his way to New Orleans. At Tallahassee, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, every attention was paid him, which was admitted by his brief sojourn in each place. He arrived at New Orleans on the 29th in the morning, left the same afternoon, for Fort Jessop. This is the promptitude of a genuine soldier.

At Tallahassee, Gen. Call, Gov. of Florida, addressed him in a handsome speech, of which the following is an extract:

"We rejoice at your success. We thank you for your gallant services; and we congratulate you on your glorious achievements.

"At the first sound of alarm to our frontier, we find you with a zeal and promptitude, unrivalled on any occasion, bringing to the field on your own responsibility, the brave and patriotic Volunteers of Louisiana, and the Regular forces under your command. With these you entered the enemy's country. You discarded the empty pomp and pageantry of the camp. You delayed not for the idle forms and ceremonies of ostentatious display. Your march was one of bold and hardy enterprize. You sought for, you found, and you conquered the enemy. Your battles were those of a veteran and successful soldier.

"The perils, the fatigues, and privations to which you were exposed—the fortitude and cheerfulness with which they were borne, give but additional proofs of the heroic courage, and devoted patriotism, with which you fought and bled in the battles of the late war. Many of us, General, would gladly have shared with you the dangers and glory of the field, but the fates and the authorities decreed against us.

"General, you have gathered new laurels in a new field; and although you have been treated with crying injustice—although you have not been permitted to finish the work of conquest which you so nobly begun, your country will appreciate your services, and the grateful hearts of your countrymen will bestow on you the highest reward which can be given for the gallant achievements of a brave soldier."

The Florida War.—We give below, the latest information from the seat of war. We may now look daily for some decisive intelligence.

The postscript to the letter below, from the Columbia paper, is totally discredited in South Carolina, particularly at Columbia, where the letter was received.

VOLUSIA, March 26, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"Contrary to all expectation on our arrival, we are here still, but the last of the troops are now crossing the St. John's and are forming, to go a few miles this evening, consequently this is the latest date that can be received from the company for 10 or 12 days.

"A firing of cannon and bursting of bombs, was distinctly heard, from three till eight o'clock last evening (the guide says) between Fort King and Withlacoochee: conjecture is busy to-day as to the cause and result. It is generally supposed that SCOTT had attacked the Indians there, especially as the 25th was the day stated to us in a general order read at St. Josephs for an attack to be made.'

VOLUSIA, March 26.

"I hope we will be shortly on the way home, for we all think the war will be ended in about ten days—particulars when we get home. In the fight which took place here four days ago, and which you no doubt heard of, the whites lost 3 men, and the Indians 5 certain, and probably several more. The body of their chief OUCHEE BILLY, or BILLY HICKS was found the day after the fight, concealed under some brush. We yesterday and last night distinctly heard the firing of bombs and cannon, some forty miles off, supposed to be an engagement between POWELL (OSCEOLA) and SCOTT. If so, there will be no chance of fight for us."

In addition to the foregoing, we find in the Columbia Commercial Bulletin, of Wednesday last, the following: "POSTSCRIPT.

"CAMP VOLUSIA, March 29.

Extract of a letter from one of our Volunteers.

"A great battle has just been fought. General EUSTIS behaved most cowardly, and as he deserved, was killed by an Indian."

From the Seat of War.—To the politeness of Adjutant Gen. Brown, we are indebted for the perusal of a letter from Gen. Scott and one from Col. Gadsden, dated Fort Drane 22 March, brought by express. Gen. Scott, complains of embarrassment for want of subsistence, created by the unexpected movement of Gen. Gaines from Tampa, and the consequent consumption of the supplies provided for the other divisions of the army. He apprehends also that Col. Lindsay may follow the same route, though a letter had been despatched to him by a friendly Indian, directing him to take the position of Chicuchatty, by the 25th inst. and advising him that Gen. Eustis would be on the Pelakaha, and that Gen. Clinch would force a passage of the Withlacoochee, between the 24th and 28th:

This combined movement has probably been effected, as we are happy to learn through a volunteer recently arrived from Tampa, that the letter above referred to, was received by Col Lindsay on the 25th who immediately took his position about 40 miles from Tampa. The enemy is now enclosed by nearly five thousand men and will be forced to give battle or surrender. Commodore Dallas, at Pensacola, has been instructed to co-operate, and the Revenue Cutters required to repair to the western coast of the Peninsula. Should it be necessary, measures will be taken to send provisions to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, whence boats can ascend to Camp Graham.

Floridian of 2d.

Very late from Major General Scott.—We were put in possession of some interesting information from Florida, by a gentleman of the Louisiana Volunteers, who left Fort Drane on Monday last. Gen. Scott marched to the Ouithlacoochee on the 25th inst., with his whole force. The Louisiana Volunteers had proceeded to Tampa Bay, where they were to be disbanded. We regret to learn that 100 of this gallant brigade were on the sick list. It is not generally known, that 28 of the New Orleans Greys were at the fall of San Antonio. So little have the perils of Indian warfare affected these brave fellows, that they go directly to Texas when they are discharged by Gen. Scott. It was generally believed when our informant left that the Indians had retreated to the everglades, and many were known to be in the rear of General Scott's army. It was pretty well ascertained that Oseola alone, of all the Indian Chiefs, was for continuing the war. No hope was entertained of getting the Indians to stand another regular engagement.—*Ib.*

Provisions are said to be very scarce in Florida. Cattle are plenty enough, but corn and bread is difficult to be had. The military stores are nearly all removed from Picolata, to Black Creek—and each cargo of provisions that arrives at the former place, is not permitted to be landed, but directed to be conveyed to the latter. No more troops are expected at Picolata.—*Darien Tel.*

Augusta, April 8.—Col. Strong, attached to the Staff of General Pope, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon.

He left Picolata on Saturday last, and passed through Jacksonville at 10 o'clock on Sunday. We have not seen Col. S. but understand that Gen. Pope and Staff are on their return home—Gen. Macomb deeming their services unnecessary. We learn further, that Gen. Macomb would not assume the command, but leave Gen. Scott to carry out the compaign; and that it was supposed all the troops from Georgia will shortly be discharged, as the recent movements of the army, would probably terminate the war.

Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—A company has been formed, and the stock all subscribed, to continue this road through the Eastern shore Counties of Virginia and the States of Maryland and Delaware.

Episcopal School.—Rev. Adam Empie, D. D. President of William and Mary College, Va. has accepted the situation recently conferred on him of Rector of the Episcopal School, in this vicinity, *vice* Mr. Cogswell, resigned. He is expected to enter on the duties of his appointment, at the commencement of the Summer session.

Raleigh Register.

Danger of Procrastination.—Eleventh hour men may learn from a recent occurrence, the danger of delay. There are many persons, doubtless, who wanted Stock in the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road, but they postponed acting on the subject, until, we fear, they are too late. We understand, that subscriptions to the amount of $130,000 were taken in this City and Petersburg *alone*, between the 15th of March and the 1st of April, though $100,000 only were advertised for. This is encouraging to all concerned.—*Ib.*

Wake Forest Institute.—We understand that this Institution situated about 12 miles from this City, and conducted on the Manual Labor principle under the charge of the Baptist Church, is in a most flourishing condition. The number of Students is now 120, and several have been refused for want of accommodation. A very large additional building however, is going up, which, when completed, will afford room for as many as will probably apply for admission.—*Ral Reg.*

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."—*President Jackson's Message to Congress*, 1829.

Above we make the extract from General Jackson's Message, in which he distinctly and frankly avows that the most safe and just mode of disposing of the surplus revenue is to apportion it among the States. It was then his opinion, it is now his opinion; and, if allowed to exercise that opinion free from the speculators on his popularity, we have no doubt that this dangerous question to the future safety of the Union would be satisfactorily disposed of.—*N. Y. Star.*

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 24th ultimo, by Silas Jones, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH SMITH to Miss SARAH CHANCE, daughter of the late Warner Chance, Sen., of Richmond County.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 14.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	50 a 52
Ditto, apple,	45 a 05	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	16½ a 17¼	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

Corn—Scarce. Very little coming in, and worth 80 a 85 cents from the wagons.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 6, Steamer Henrietta, with full freight, for John Mac Arn, J. M Strong, J Fuller, C T Haigh, H P Peck, G W McDonald, Hall & Johnson, F Lain, Leet & Cook, Jas G. & J. H. Cook, Willkings & Belden, Jos. Baker, C J. Orrell, and John M. Dobbin, of Fayetteville; and for J. M Coffin, Thaies McDonald, Michael Brown, F. & J. Cowan, W. Underwood, Smith & Ray, Mebane & Moring, J. & R. Gilmore, and Lindsay & Brothers, of the interior.

Also, March 30, steamer Clarendon, with tow boat Transport, with Goods for sundry persons in this place, and for Wm. Murphy, J B. Troy, Troy & Drake, H. A. London, Evans, Hines & Co., of the interior.

Also, on the 5th inst. steamer Clarendon, with her tow boats Commerce & Ann Pink, with Goods for Beverly Rose, Curtis & Myrover, G. McNeill, and G. & L. Hurlbutt, of this place; and for J. W. Lindsay, A. U. Lindsay, Roberts & Pinkston, Troy & Drake, Meroney & Bailey, E. W. Ogburn, E. W. Ogburn & Co., J. B. Troy, Troy & Drake, J. & R. Gilmore, E. & W. Smith, Wiseman & Packston, McAdoo & Scott, McLeran & Rankin, A. Smoot, Pinkston & Roberts, J. M. Morehead, Armstrong, Mebane & Co., Mebane & Moring, Ford & Ellis, T. C. Ploht, James Purify, W. & P. Gilmore, Jno C. McLaurin, Woodburn & Shelly, Winnis & Pailey, Mrs. S. Hill, J. Hill, S. Johnson, G. E. Badger, of the interior.

Steam Boats Henrietta, John Walker, and Clarendon arrived yesterday evening, all fully laden with Merchandize for Merchants and others of this place, and the interior. Particulars in our next.

DEPARTED, April 1, steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Tobacco, Lard, &c.

Also, on the 6th, steamer Clarendon, with boat Transport in tow, with Cotton, Tobacco, &c.

A Splendid Assortment Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual Stock, has lately purchased the Stock of Goods of a House declining business, and almost daily receiving Goods from New York, selected lately by a judicious person, from the last arrivals there; altogether making at least as extensive an assortment as can be offered by any House in this place. He therefore solicits a call from all persons who visit this place for the purpose of buying Goods. Any orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and selections shall be carefully made, and as much time given as customary in this place.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1836 §84 6w§

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN

For Sale.

AT Public Auction, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, the OLD METBODIST MEETING HOUSE, unless previously disposed of.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

FOUNTAIN LAIN.

April 14. 84 2w.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are greatly disappointed at the failure of news by the last Southern mail. The following are the only items of the least interest:

Gen. Scott, with 2100 men left Fort Drane on the morning of the 26th ult. for the Withlacoochee. Nothing had been heard from him up to the 4th April. A straggling party of Indians, immediately after the departure of Gen. Scott from Fort Drane, stole 6 horses and mules which were grazing in the immediate neighborhood of that post.

They also stole and carried off a valuable stud of 6 horses, belonging to Gad Humphreys, Esq. at fort Micanope.

Many are inclined to the opinion that the war is ended and that there will be no more fighting, and that the Indians are inclined to submit.

Graham's District.—Gov. Speight has, it seems, determined, that as the House would not give Newland a seat in Congress, Graham shall not have it, for this session, at least. He has declined, according to the Standard, to fix an earlier day for the election than August next. We do not hesitate to say, that this is an outrage upon the rights of the people of that District; and we trust it will recoil upon the heads of those who have plotted it. Mr. Newland was, it is known, in Raleigh during the last week.

☞ We have just seen the Journal of this morning. The distinguished Editors of that most distinguished print, have taken our compliments of last week in dudgeon. They express their wonder that "one small head can carry all" WE "know." We regret that we cannot return them *that* compliment. It is no wonder that two such heads can carry all they know. Did the Editors ever hear of the Irishman's *two empty baskets filled with nothing?*

Notice.

I SHALL be absent from the State for a few weeks. All persons having business with me, will be pleased to call on Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, or on Jno. W. Huske, Esq.

In answer to many inquiries whether I shall be a Candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, I reply that it is much more than probable I shall leave this State the ensuing Fall, with a view of locating permanently in the "South West." With this idea, I could not announce myself as a candidate.

To those political and personal friends who supported me at the last election, I return my heartfelt thanks, and if my lot shall be cast in a distant land, their zeal and their interest in my behalf, and their kind and hospitable treatment to me during the campaign, shall be among my most cherished recollections of old Carolina. To those gentlemen too, of different political sentiments who had independence and fearlessness enough to throw off the shackles of party and cast a vote for me, I likewise tender my thanks; and with pleasure pay a passing tribute of admiration to *men*, who in *these times* dare to refuse to follow the *line chalked out by interested partisan leaders.*

J. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1836.

Fayetteville Lyceum.

ALL persons holding BOOKS belonging to the Lyceum, are requested to return them immediately, that the concerns of the association may be settled. April 13, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership known by the firm of CAMPBELL & PRIOR was, on the 1st inst., dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
WARREN PRIOR.

April 13, 1836. 84-2w

SALES AT AUCTION,

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 20th, at half past 3 o'clock, in front of our Auction Store, will be sold a general assortment of

Groceries, &c.

Among which are Sugar, Coffee, Wines, Fish, Raisins, &c &c.

ALSO,

At early candle-light, from the shelves, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, &c. &c.,

Among which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, Shawls, Stockings, Domestics, &c. &c.

Also, HATS, SHOES, &c.

Terms at sale.

New Books.

POWER'S Impressions of America; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Rosamond, by Maria Edgeworth; The Countess and other Tales, by Marryatt and others, Life of Rienzi; Gilbert Gurney; Herbert Wendell; Suddards's British Pulpit; Smith's Thucidydes; Coombe on the Constitution of Man; Life of Calvin; Comstock's Geology, Epitome of Phrenology; Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Paper, Quills, Paints, School Books, &c &c, received by E. J HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second day of next Superior Court, about 12 o'clock. A Stud Horse, sired by the celebrated Optimus, owned by Tryam McFarland; said Horse is well grown and well formed, his colour is a deep Mahogony Bay, with coal black legs main and tail. Terms of sale will be as follows; one third part of the Money, will be required, at the time of purchasing; twelve months credit will be given for the balance, by the purchaser entering into bond with approved security.

The subscriber will also sell, in the same way, at the same time and place, a Mare, said Horse's dam, well formed, colour the same, and works well in the waggon cart or plough; terms the same as above; only the credit will be but six months—six per cent will be deducted from any amount of money that may be paid, for either of said Horses, at the time of purchasing over and above one third.

JOHN McLAUCHLIN.

April 11. 84 2w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified at March Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, as Ex'r. & Ex'x of the last Will and Testament of Enoch Jarrott, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

F. D BREECE, *Executor*
MARY JARROTT, *Executrix.*

April 13, 1836 84 6w

Comprehensive Commentary.

THE first volume of this interesting work may be obtained by applying to John McArn, in Fayetteville. Editors whose publications are circulated in this State, will confer a favor by inserting this notice in their papers.

ARCH'D BUIE, *Agent.*

April 6, 1836. 84 3w

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 8, 1836. 75tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by

J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MORLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

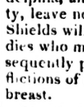
IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
South East Corner Market Square.

March 15, 1836. 80 tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware, a good assortment,

HATS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

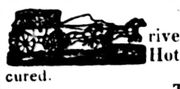
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

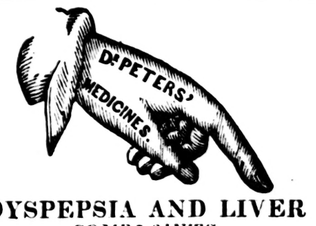
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. & C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.

Fayetteville, January 22, 1836. 73.12w

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Notice.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,* respectfully informs his customers and friends that he shall stop manufacturing to order after the 4th of May next, so as to enable him to settle by the time he leaves for the west.

P. S. All persons having claims against him will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted to him by account, duebill, or note, must settle by that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

March 10, 1836. 79w6

NEW BOOKS.

RIENZI, Bulwer's last Novel, Japhet in Search of a Father, and the Pirate, &c. by Captain Marryatt; The Gipsey, by James; Private Life of Lafayette, by his Family Physician; The Outlaw, a Novel; Mahmoud, a Turkish story; Female Student, or Lectures to young Ladies on Female Education, Sedgwick's Private and Public Economy; Scholar's Companion; Columbian Orator; National Orator; Letter Writers; Key to Pike; Anthon's Ainsworth; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; ruled Paper; Blank Books; &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

March 16.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,

100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Scinatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist that this happy exemption of the savage from more of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in the short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatism and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, as it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier,* by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above syrup.

WM HINMAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-ddes.

Blank Warrants for sale here.